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St. James's May 27.

THIS Day the following Address was presented to his Majesty by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, accompanied by the rest of the Commissioners.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Commissioners appointed for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof.

May it please your Majesty,

WE crave Leave humbly to represent to your Majesty, that having used our best Diligence to give Dispatch to the Business of the Commission intrusted with us; and there being some Chappels that may soon be ready to be made Parish Churches, and some Churches in good Forwardness, we find our selves under a Difficulty how to proceed in perfecting the Establishment of such Chappels and Churches, for want of a due Maintenance for the Ministers who are to attend the Service of the same: Without which, as we conceive, no Bishop can regularly consecrate a Church or Chappel, nor can we effectually treat with any Patron concerning the Right of Patronage, which by Act of Parliament we are directed and empower'd to do; nor will the pious End of this Commission for advancing the True Religion as professed in our Church be fully answered, until a sufficient and ascertained Maintenance be provided.

Obliged by these Considerations, and invited by your Majesty's most gracious Promise that this good Work shall find all the Encouragement you can give it: We presume to approach your Majesty with our most humble Request that you would vouchsafe to perfect the glorious Design begun by your pious Predecessor our late most Excellent Queen by recommending it in the Manner your Majesty shall think most proper, to the Care and Wisdom of your Parliament to provide such Maintenance.

To which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer.

I Shall very readily comply with what you desire being resolved to embrace all Opportunities of encouraging and perfecting a Work, in which the Honour of the Church of England and the Advancement of our Holy Religion are so much concerned.

Constantinople, April 10. A pretended Brother of the King of Persia, who had applied some Years ago to the Port for Succours against his Brother, and who, in order to keep fair with the Persian Court, was sent Prisoner to Tenedos, having made his Escape lately out of that Island, went into the Lesser Asia, where he found a great Number of Adherents; but upon the Extortions he was obliged to make for maintaining those People, the Port ordered a considerable Body of Troops to march against him, which setting upon his Forces unexpectedly, defeated him, and took him Prisoner: Afterwards he was beheaded, with 30 of his chief Followers, and their Heads have been publickly exposed before the Grand Signior's Tent. The Venetian Bailo Sig. Memo is treated with great Rigour, being thrown into a Dungeon in the Castle of Abydos. The Turkish Fleet lies off the Dardanells on Occasion of the Admiral's being Sick: On the 24th past the Dutch Ambassadour here waited on that Admiral as the British and French Ambassadours had done, to make him the ordinary Compliment of wishing him a good Voyage; on which Occasion the Admiral, pursuant to Order from Court, desired him to write to the States General his Principals, earnestly to press them, as antient and true Friends of the Port, to forbid their Subjects to sell or furnish at Freight any Ships to the Republick of Venice, or during the War to supply the Venetians with any warlike Stores. The Turkish Fleet will consist of 40 Men of War of the Line, besides the Ships from Barbary, 30 Gallies and as many Brigantines of 44 Oars and carrying 150 Men each. 'Tis said the Admiral has positive Orders to engage the Venetian Fleet, the better to facilitate the Conquest of the Morea.

Venice May 17. The Senate having received Advice from all Parts of the Turks having declared War against this State, have declared War likewise. The Causes expressed in this Declaration are, That since the Month of December last the Turks have under several Pretences violated in divers Manners the Treaty of Carlowitz; and that they have seized the Bailo Memo a Minister representing this Republick, and imprisoned him in one of the Castles of the Dardanells, as they have also the Secretary of the Ambassy in the Seven Towers. And Orders are sent to all the Commanders of the Forces of this State as well by Land as by Sea, to fall upon the Subjects of the Port, and to act in a Hostile manner against them. The last Letters from the Levant import, that the Captain-General Delfino after having been joyned by the Squadron commanded by Sig. Fabio Buonvicini, was advanced with the Men of War and Gallies to Napoli di Malvasia, to observe the Ottoman Fleet. There was no Account of that Fleet's Departure from the Dardanells yet, but the Captain Bashaw had detached some Men of War to get Seamen in the Archipelago, because there was not a sufficient Number at Constantinople to man the Ships. The Fleet of this Republick, fitted out to oppose the Turks, consists of 1 Man of War of 88 Guns, 3 of 80, 2 of 78, 4 of 76, 4 of 56, 5 of 54, 1 of 50, and 2 of 44, with 21 Gallies and other Vessels. There are 14000 Men of regular Troops in the Pay of this State on the Morea. This Republick expects to be assisted by the Pope's Galleys, which 'tis advised from Rome are actually fitting out at Civita-vecchia. Those Advices add, that General Marsigli being declared Superintendant of the fortified Places in the Ecclesiastical State, was preparing to go and view them all; and that a Detatchment of Horse and Foot was ordered to Loretto, to reinforce the Garrison there, and defend the Place in Case the Turkish Corsairs should attempt to make a Descent on that Part of the Coast. Mr. Christian Cole arrived here a few Days ago, with the Character of Resident from the King of Great Britain.

Genoa May 21. To Day came Advice that Mr. D'Avenant, the King of Great Britain's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Florence, is arrived at Marseilles, and designs to imbark there for Leghorne. This Government hath begun the demolishing of the Castles at Final: 'Tis said the King of Sicily's Minister here hath presented a Memorial against it. On the 12th arrived a French Bark in 14 Days from Tunis, by which we learn that the Ships of War from that and other Ports of Barbary, are sailed to the Levant to join the Turkish Fleet.

Vienna, May 18. On Monday the 13th of this Month Ibrahim Aga had a Solemn Audience of Prince Eugene of Savoy, to whom he delivered a Letter from the Vizier Azem, without adding verbally any thing more than that the Grand Signior's Intentions were expressed therein. The Letter is said to contain the Reasons upon which the Port has declared War against the Venetians, and intimates that the Sultan hopes the Emperour will not concern himself in it, nor assist the Venetians in so unjust a Cause; adding, that his Highness is desirous to live in good Intelligence with this Court, and will keep strictly to the Peace of Carlowitz. The Imperialists do not appear disposed to undertake any thing this Summer on the Frontier of Hungary; yet as it is not doubted here that the Turks, if they should have Success in the Morea, would grow very haughty and turbulent Neighbours, this Court goes on in taking all necessary Measures for putting the Army into a Condition to act next Spring if need be. The Saxon General Wackerbart is still here, but intends to set out in a Day or two, in order to repair to the Confederate Army in Pomerania. Letters from Adrianople of the 26th of April advise, that about the middle of June the Grand Signior will march to Despot-Jailasi near Philippopoli, the better to observe the Motions of the Imperial Troops in Hungary; and that on the 20th the Captain-Bashaw was still before the Dardanells.

Ratisbon.